



South Carolina

BRESS

Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System

→ Disability and Health in South Carolina

A 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report

D H E C



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South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control





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We are especially grateful to the residents of South Carolina who took the time to participate in the survey.

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INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1984, the South Carolina (SC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey has been conducted annually by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is a state based cross-sectional telephone survey conducted to assess health behaviors and risk factor prevalence within the US, its states and its territories. The survey is administered to non-institutionalized adults aged 18 years or older from randomly selected households. Questions on the survey gather information about lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease or injury. The information obtained from the survey is then weighted so that it is representative of the adult population of SC.

For information on SC BRFSS, please visit: http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/brfss_index.htm.

The SC Interagency Office of Disability and Health (IODH) is a collaborative partnership between the University of South Carolina Arnold School of Public Health (Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics), the SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN), DHEC and the SC Developmental Disabilities Council (DDC). The primary purpose of the collaboration is to promote the health and wellness of persons with a disability in SC through an integrated program of policy, practice and evaluation. Since 1997, the main focus of the SC IODH has been building an infrastructure for disability knowledge through education, service and research.

To learn more about SC IODH and its partners, please visit <http://www.sciodh.com/>.

*The SC DHEC has partnered with the SC IODH to produce the **2014** SC BRFSS report on Disability and Health in SC. This report utilizes data from the **2013** SC BRFSS survey to highlight health related risks for individuals with a disability in SC.*

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OVERVIEW

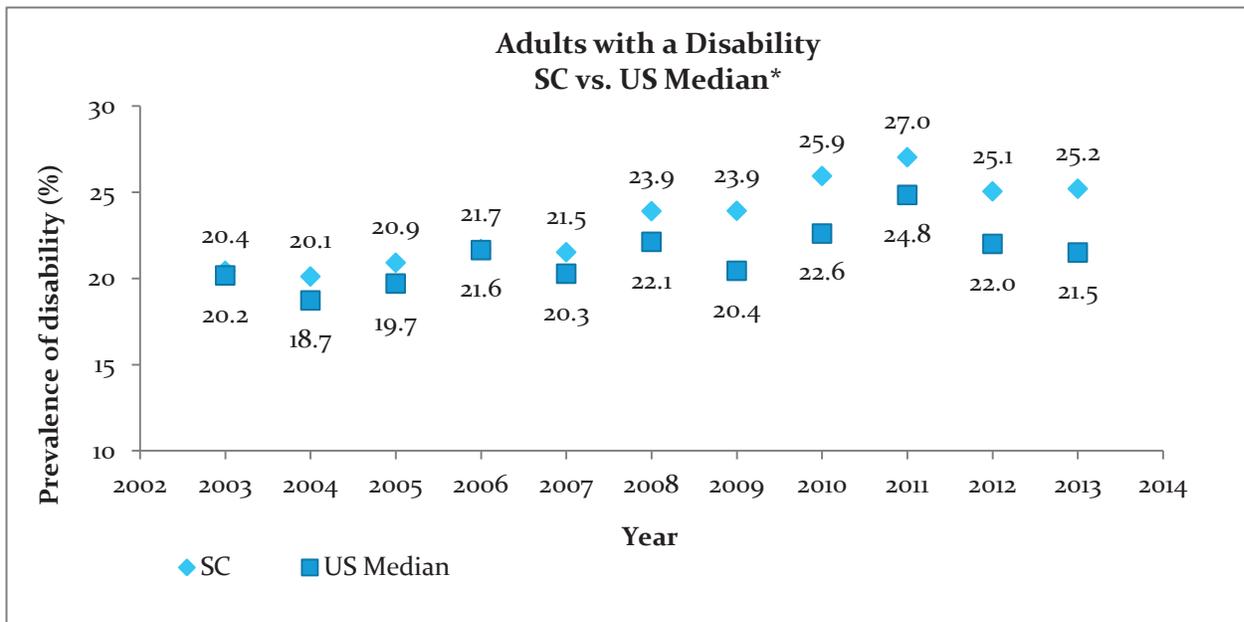
People with a disability are identified as a possible health disparity group. To reduce these disparities, it is important to understand the health status of those with and without disabilities. This report describes various critical health indicators for South Carolina adults with and without disabilities.

The BRFSS survey includes two questions relating to disability:

- Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- Do you now have any health problems that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

For the purpose of this report, respondents are recognized as having a disability if they answered affirmatively to one or both of the above questions. Likewise, respondents answering “No” to both questions are identified as not having a disability. All other individuals not meeting these criteria were excluded from analyses.

Historically, over 20 percent of South Carolinian adults have reported having a disability according to the definition above. On average, the prevalence of adults with disability in SC has been slightly higher than that of the nation. For **2013**, the percentage of adults with a disability is slightly **more** than **2012** for SC; **however the national average has decreased since 2010.**



* National BRFSS statistics were derived from data collected in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Washington D.C.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis for this study was conducted utilizing complex survey procedures available in SAS. The data were weighted to adjust for population demographic factors (age, race, and gender) as well as the probability of being selected by phone number(s) and within a household. Unweighted frequencies, weighted percentages, 95% confidence intervals and p-values calculated from chi-square test for significance are presented for every measured statistic, and results are to be interpreted as prevalence estimates for individuals with and without a disability among the general adult population of SC. It should be noted that the numbers reported in the tables that follow do not necessarily sum to the total sample size, because of missing answers by some of the participants.

Additional analysis was conducted on five disability screener questions added by the BRFSS in 2013. The new questions, derived from the American Community Survey, are designed to better identify people with a disability and highlight health information for this specific population. Results of the analysis are outlined in Appendix A.

More information on BRFSS survey methodology is available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>.

Sample Statistics

Of the 10,717 SC BRFSS respondents who were interviewed in **2013**:

- 19.8% are 65 years of age or older
- 52.0% are female
- 66.4% White Non-Hispanic, 25.9% Black NH, 6.0% Other NH, 1.7% Hispanic
- 83.5% have a High School education or higher
- 36.91% earn less than \$25,000 annually

The American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) response rate for the **2013** SC BRFSS was 47.2%.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category, are displayed in Table 1. People with a disability were significantly more likely to be 65 years of age or older and more likely to be non-Hispanic Whites. Educational status and income level were significantly lower for people with a disability. Current employment was significantly lower for people with a disability, while being retired and unable to work were significantly more likely for those reporting a disability.

Table 1: SC BRFSS 2013 Demographic Data by Disability Status

Socio-demographic Category	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages > 18)	3,184	25.5	24.3	26.6	7,358	74.5	73.4	75.7	<.0001
Age									
18-64 years	1,752	71.2	69.2	73.2	5,017	83.3	82.4	84.2	<.0001
65 + years	1,432	28.8	26.8	30.8	2,341	16.7	15.8	17.6	
Gender									
Male	1,228	46.3	43.7	48.9	3,048	48.6	47.0	50.2	0.1392
Female	1,956	53.7	51.2	56.3	4,310	51.4	49.8	53.0	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	2,081	69.2	66.8	71.7	4,877	65.4	63.8	67.0	0.0126
Non-Hispanic Black	855	23.8	21.6	25.9	2,002	26.7	25.2	28.1	
Hispanic	65	2.3	1.4	3.2	93	1.5	1.1	2.0	
Others	80	4.7	3.3	6.1	235	6.4	5.4	7.4	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	2	21.9	0.0	50.1	47	60.5	48.1	72.9	0.0295
Non-Hispanic	10	78.1	49.9	100.0	31	39.5	27.2	51.9	
Education									
< High School	617	27.0	24.5	29.5	646	12.9	11.6	14.2	<.0001
High School +	2,560	73.0	70.6	75.5	6,691	87.1	85.8	88.4	
Income									
< \$ 25,000	1,399	54.9	52.1	57.6	1,775	29.8	28.2	31.4	<.0001
\$ 25,000 +	1,262	45.1	42.4	47.9	4,568	70.2	68.6	71.9	
Employment									
Employed	663	27.0	24.6	29.4	4,004	62.2	60.6	63.8	<.0001
Unemployed	218	9.7	8.0	11.4	446	7.9	6.9	8.8	
Student/Homemaker	183	7.0	5.6	8.5	716	12.7	11.5	13.9	
Retired	1,132	25.0	23.0	26.9	1,995	15.2	14.3	16.1	
Unable to Work	969	31.3	28.9	33.7	161	2.1	1.6	2.6	

GENERAL HEALTH

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding their general health:

- Would you say that in general your health is (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor)?
- Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?
- Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?
- During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical and mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

People with a disability reported significantly poorer general health than those with no disability. 4.3% of people with a disability reported excellent health compared to 24.0% of people with no disability. 19.6% of people with a disability reported poor health compared to 1.1% of people with no disability. (Table 2)

Table 2: General Health by Disability Status

General Health	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Excellent	114	4.3	3.1	5.4	1,631	24.0	22.6	25.4
Very good	457	14.6	12.8	16.4	2,718	37.2	35.7	38.8
Good	973	30.2	27.9	32.6	2,273	29.8	28.3	31.3
Fair	976	31.3	28.8	33.7	612	7.9	7.0	8.8
Poor	639	19.6	17.7	21.6	103	1.1	0.8	1.4
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability reported a greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. 33.6% of people with a disability reported 16-30 days in which their physical health was not good, compared to 2.4% of people without a disability. (Table 3)

Table 3: Days Physical Health Not Good

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	944	29.5	27.2	31.9	5,419	73.9	72.4	75.4
1-15 days	1,055	36.9	34.4	39.5	1,558	23.7	22.3	25.2
16-30 days	950	33.6	31.1	36.1	219	2.4	1.9	2.9
p-value <.0001								

Mental health described as not good for 16-30 days was reported by 19.4% of people with a disability compared to 4.3% of people without a disability. (Table 4)

Table 4: Days Mental Health Not Good

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	1,745	50.8	48.2	53.4	5,422	71.2	69.7	72.8
1-15 days	810	29.8	27.4	32.2	1,531	24.5	23.0	25.9
16-30 days	515	19.4	17.3	21.6	314	4.3	3.7	5.0
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability reported a greater number of days in which poor physical and mental health interfered with usual activities. 28.5% of people with a disability reported poor physical or mental health for more than half of the previous 30 days (16-30) compared to 2.2% of people without a disability. (Table 5)

Table 5: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities

Poor Physical or Mental Health Days	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	828	35.0	32.2	37.8	2,161	70.7	68.4	73.0
1-15 days	821	36.5	33.6	39.4	810	27.1	24.9	29.3
16-30 days	657	28.5	25.8	31.2	91	2.2	1.6	2.8
p-value <.0001								

Respondents (aged 18-64) were also asked if they have any form of health care coverage. Those with disabilities were significantly less likely to have health insurance coverage (72.8% versus 77.4%). (Table 6)

Table 6: Health Care Access (Aged 18-64 with Health Care Coverage)

Aged 18-64 With Health Care Coverage	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1368	72.79	69.71	75.87	4033	77.38	75.76	79.00
No	375	27.21	24.13	30.29	961	22.62	21.00	24.24
p-value =0.0077								

INADEQUATE SLEEP

Respondents were asked the following question regarding their sleep patterns:

- On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to sleep fewer than 7 hours per night (46.4%) than people without a disability (34.6%). (Table 7)

Table 7: Inadequate Sleep

Inadequate sleep	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 4 hours of sleep	273	10.9	9.2	12.6	190	2.8	2.2	3.3
5-6 hours of sleep	999	35.5	32.9	38.0	2,103	31.8	30.2	33.3
7-8 hours of sleep	1,399	42.7	40.1	45.2	4,352	57.9	56.3	59.6
9-10 hours of sleep	273	8.0	6.6	9.4	463	6.3	5.4	7.1
> 10 hours of sleep	84	2.9	1.9	3.9	110	1.2	0.9	1.6
p-value = <.0001								



WEIGHT & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to provide their height and weight, so that body mass index (BMI) could be calculated. A BMI from 18.5 to 24.9 is considered to be healthy, while a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is overweight and a BMI of 30 or greater is obese. People with a disability were significantly less likely to have a healthy weight (26.8% versus 35.7%) and were more likely to be obese (41.2% versus 28.6%). (Table 8)

Table 8: Body Mass Index

BMI	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
< 25	800	26.8	24.4	29.2	2,478	35.7	34.1	37.3
25-29.9	957	32.0	29.6	34.4	2,614	35.7	34.1	37.3
>=30	1,276	41.2	38.6	43.8	1,945	28.6	27.1	30.1
p-value <.0001								

We analyzed the following question about physical activity:

- During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

A majority of people, both with and without a disability, reported at least some leisure time physical activity in the past month. However, people with a disability were significantly more likely (40.9%) to report no physical activity than those with no disability (22.0%). (Table 9)

Table 9: Physical Activity

EXERCISE IN LAST 30 DAYS	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,758	59.1	56.5	61.7	5,447	78.0	76.7	79.5
No	1,267	40.9	38.3	43.5	1,528	22.0	20.6	23.4
p-value <.0001								

TOBACCO USE

We analyzed three questions related to tobacco use:

- Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first question)
- During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first two questions)

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (59.9% versus 43.0%). Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, there was not a significant difference in the frequency of current smoking for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. However, people with a disability were more likely to have tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months (66.8%) than people without a disability (59.9%). (Tables 10-12)

Table 10: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,737	59.9	57.4	62.4	3,088	43.0	41.4	44.6
No	1,416	40.1	37.6	42.6	4,178	57.0	55.4	58.6
p-value <.0001								

Table 11: Current Smoking (Among those who have ever smoked)

Frequency of Days Now Smoking	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Every day	455	34.1	30.8	37.5	782	32.0	29.6	34.4
Some days	205	13.1	10.7	15.5	341	14.3	12.5	16.1
Not at all	1,077	52.8	49.4	56.1	1,959	53.7	51.3	56.2
p-value = 0.509								

Table 12: Tried to Stop Smoking, Past 12 Months

Tried to Stop Smoking in Past 12 Months	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	432	66.8	61.8	71.8	632	59.9	56.0	63.7
No	226	33.2	28.2	38.2	487	40.1	36.3	44.0
p-value = 0.0328								

Table 13 shows current smoking status for all respondents (every day, some days, former, and never). The distribution is significantly different for those with and without disability. Current smoking and former smoking are more frequent among people with a disability. 40.1% of people with a disability reported they have never smoked compared to 57% of people without a disability. 32.6% of people with a disability reported that they were former smokers compared to 23.3% of people without a disability. (Table 13)

Table 13: Smoking Status

Smoking Status	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Smokes every day	455	20.5	18.2	22.7	782	13.7	12.6	14.9
Smokes some days	205	7.8	6.4	9.3	341	6.2	5.3	7.0
Former smoker	1,077	31.6	29.3	33.9	1,959	23.1	21.8	24.4
Never smoked	1,416	40.1	37.6	42.6	4,178	57.0	55.4	58.7
p-value <.0001								



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

We analyzed two questions related to alcohol use:

- During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?
- Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have “X” [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion (defined as binge drinking)?

People with a disability were significantly less likely to report drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days (38.8% versus 51.8%). However, there were no significant differences among the two populations when reporting binge drinking during the past 30 days. (Tables 14 and 15)

Table 14: Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days

In the Past 30 Days had Alcoholic Beverage	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,077	38.8	36.3	41.4	3,564	51.8	50.2	53.5
No	2,052	61.2	58.6	63.7	3,652	48.2	46.5	49.8
p-value <.0001								

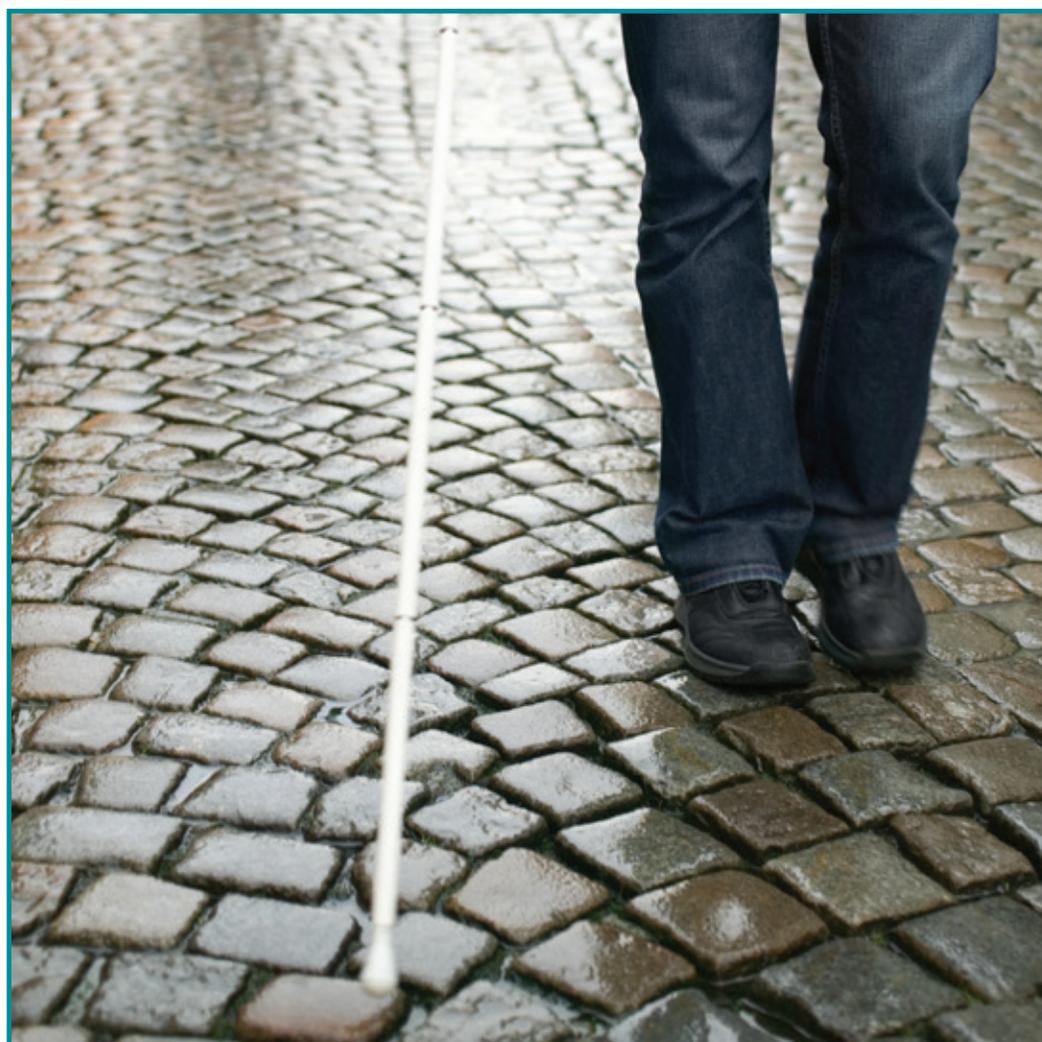
Table 15: Binge Drinking Past 30 Days

How Many Times During the Past 30 Days Did You have “X” or More Drinks on One Occasion?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None	822	71.0	66.7	75.3	2,605	68.2	66.0	70.4
1 time	67	9.6	6.4	12.9	302	10.8	9.3	12.4
2-5 times	111	11.8	9.1	14.5	431	15.6	13.9	17.3
>5 times	45	7.6	4.8	10.4	148	5.4	4.3	6.4
p-value = 0.0825								

There were no significant differences between people with a disability and people without a disability with regards to heavy drinking in 2013. Almost all of the people in both groups reported that they do not consider themselves heavy drinkers (based on the number of drinks per day, by gender). (Table 16)

Table 16: Heavy Drinker (more than 2 drinks /day for men and more than 1 drink/day for women)

Heavy Drinker	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
No	2,972	95.0	93.9	96.2	6,740	94.1	93.3	94.8
Yes	125	5.0	3.8	6.1	404	5.9	5.2	6.7
p-value = 0.1999								



DIABETES

Participants were asked the following question about diabetes:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes (not including gestational diabetes) than people without a disability (23.2% versus 8.9%). (Table 17)

Table 17: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes

Ever Told by Doctor You have Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	902	23.2	21.2	25.2	875	8.9	8.1	9.8
No	2,270	76.8	74.8	78.8	6,472	91.1	90.2	91.9
p-value <.0001								

Participants who reported that they did NOT have diabetes, or that they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, were asked the following follow-up questions:

- Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have been tested for high blood sugar in the past 3 years (63.9%) than people without a disability (54.8%). (Table 18)

Table 18: Tested for high blood sugar in past 3 years

Pre-diabetes Test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,469	63.9	60.8	66.9	3,773	54.8	53.0	56.6
No	658	36.1	33.1	39.2	2,251	45.2	43.4	47.0
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (13.6%) than people without a disability (6.5%). (Table 19)

Table 19: Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes

Pre-diabetes Diagnosis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	323	13.6	11.5	15.6	539	6.5	5.7	7.2
Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	28	1.6	0.8	2.4	99	1.6	1.2	2.0
No	1,900	84.8	82.7	87.0	5,701	91.9	91.1	92.8
p-value <.0001								

Participants who reported having been told they have diabetes were asked the following follow-up questions:

- How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?
- A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?
- About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?
- When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.
- Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

Among people who had been diagnosed with diabetes, age of diagnosis did not significantly differ for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. (Table 20)

Table 20: Age of Diabetes Diagnosis

Age When Told You had Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
<30	61	10.4	7.0	13.8	46	9.7	6.5	12.9
30-49	264	37.6	32.7	42.4	235	34.7	29.8	39.6
50-59	229	27.4	23.0	31.9	247	30.4	25.8	34.9
60+	255	24.6	20.8	28.4	262	25.2	21.2	29.3
p-value = 0.7733								

Among people who reported having diabetes, those with a disability were more likely to report taking insulin (41.1%) than those without a disability (29.2%). Additionally, people with a disability were significantly more likely to check glucose levels at least once a day compared to those without a disability (72.6% versus 62.5%). (Tables 21 and 22)

Table 21: Taking Insulin

Taking Insulin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	362	41.1	36.5	45.8	237	29.2	24.8	33.6
No	534	58.9	54.3	63.5	635	70.8	66.4	75.2
p-value = 0.0003								

Table 22: Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	660	72.6	68.3	76.9	535	62.5	57.7	67.3
1 or more/week	139	16.5	12.9	20.2	183	20.3	16.5	24.1
1 or more/month	17	2.2	0.8	3.6	41	5.6	2.9	8.3
1 or more/year	9	1.3	0.3	2.2	12	1.0	0.3	1.6
Never	61	7.4	4.9	10.0	89	10.6	7.5	13.8
p-value = 0.0075								

Among people who reported having diabetes, those with a disability were significantly more likely to check for foot sores at least once per day compared to those without a disability (72.9% versus 64.7%). (Table 23)

Table 23: Self-Monitoring for Foot Sores

How Often Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	604	72.9	68.7	77.2	558	64.7	59.8	69.7
1 or more/week	145	14.2	11.0	17.4	130	17.3	13.1	21.6
1 or more/month	34	3.7	2.0	5.4	45	6.3	3.5	9.0
1 or more/year	10	1.8	0.1	3.4	7	0.5	0.1	0.9
Never	71	7.4	4.9	9.9	107	11.2	8.2	14.2
p-value = 0.0109								

People with a disability who had diabetes reported significantly more diabetes-related visits to a health care professional than their counterparts without a disability. 8.7% of people with a disability had 12 or more visits in the previous year, compared to approximately 1.3% of people without a disability. People with a disability who had diabetes reported significantly more glycosylated hemoglobin testing than people without disabilities. 8.4% of people with a disability had glycosylated hemoglobin testing on 5 or more occasions, compared to approximately 1.5% of people without a disability. People without a disability were significantly more likely to have had a dilated eye examination in the past year than people with a disability (52.2% compared to 46.6%). (Tables 24-26)

Table 24: Visits to a Health Professional for Diabetes

Times Seen Health Professional for Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1-5 times	646	75.5	71.2	79.7	688	83.2	79.4	87.0
6-11 times	65	8.2	5.6	10.8	52	6.5	4.1	8.9
12+ times	65	8.7	5.8	11.6	12	1.3	0.2	2.4
Never	60	7.6	5.1	10.2	69	9.0	6.0	12.0
p-value <0.0001								

Table 25: Hemoglobin A1c Testing

Times Checked for Glycosylated Hemoglobin	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Once	77	11.6	8.1	15.0	151	17.4	13.8	21.1
Twice	184	24.4	20.0	28.7	216	28.4	24.0	32.9
3-4 times	383	43.6	38.7	48.6	337	41.0	36.3	45.7
5+ times	54	8.4	5.5	11.2	17	1.5	0.5	2.4
Never	106	12.0	8.9	15.1	94	11.7	8.5	14.8
p-value <0.0001								

Table 26: Dilated Eye Examination

Last Eye Exam where Pupils were Dilated	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Past month	136	13.2	10.2	16.2	128	13.6	10.4	16.9
Past year	464	46.6	42.0	51.3	470	52.2	47.3	57.0
Past 2 years	108	13.7	10.4	17.1	118	15.5	11.7	19.3
2+ years ago	159	23.6	19.4	27.8	119	14.0	10.9	17.1
Never	17	2.9	1.2	4.6	28	4.7	2.5	7.0
p-value = 0.0078								

Among those with diabetes, people with a disability reported more frequent foot examinations within the past year than people without a disability. (Table 27)

Table 27: Foot Examinations by Health Professional

Times Feet Checked for Sores/Irritation	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
ONCE/year	135	15.6	12.1	19.0	174	19.4	15.5	23.3
2-3/year	241	28.5	24.2	32.9	273	35.0	30.2	39.9
4+/year	284	34.0	29.3	38.6	187	20.1	16.4	23.8
Never	180	21.9	18.0	25.9	204	25.5	21.1	29.8
p-value <0.0001								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy than people without disability (25.7% versus 17.2%). (Table 28)

Table 28: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetic Retinopathy

Ever Told Diabetes has Affected Eyes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	219	25.7	21.7	29.8	142	17.2	13.7	20.7
No	659	74.3	70.2	78.3	716	82.8	79.3	86.3
p-value = 0.0019								

There was not a significant difference between those with a disability or no disability in taking a diabetes management class. (Table 29)

Table 29: Ever Taken a Diabetes Management Class

Ever Taken Class in Managing Diabetes	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	482	54.4	49.7	59.0	480	58.4	53.8	63.0
No	415	45.6	41.0	50.3	389	41.6	37.0	46.2
p-value = 0.219								

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

The following questions were asked regarding cardiovascular disease:

- Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?
- Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you...
 - had angina or coronary heart disease?
 - had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
 - had a stroke?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to report taking aspirin daily or every other day than people without a disability (38.2% vs. 23.7%). (Table 30)

Table 30: Cardiovascular health- Take Aspirin Daily or Every Other Day

Daily Aspirin intake	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,325	38.2	35.7	40.6	2,180	23.7	22.4	25.0
No	1,627	61.8	59.4	64.3	4,542	76.3	75.0	77.6
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability were more likely than people without disability to have had angina or coronary heart disease (11.8% versus 2.5%). (Table 31)

Table 31: Ever Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

Ever Told Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	440	11.8	10.3	13.3	272	2.5	2.1	2.9
No	2,664	88.2	86.7	89.7	7,041	97.5	97.1	97.9
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a myocardial infarction (10.6% versus 2.8%). (Table 32)

Table 32: Ever Diagnosed with a heart attack, also called myocardial Infarction

Ever Told Myocardial Infarction	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	381	10.6	9.1	12.0	263	2.8	2.3	3.3
No	2,765	89.4	88.0	90.9	7,072	97.2	96.8	97.7
p-value <.0001								

If the respondent reported having had a heart attack, they were asked:

- Following your heart attack, did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation?

There was not a significant difference among people with and without disability who have had a heart attack with regards to receiving outpatient rehabilitation. (Table 33)

Table 33: Cardiovascular health: Received Outpatient Rehabilitation

Heart attack rehabilitation	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	136	35.9	29.2	42.7	99	37.5	29.1	46.0
No	212	64.1	57.3	70.8	144	62.5	54.0	70.9
p-value = 0.7739								

People with a disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a stroke (10.1% versus 1.6%). (Table 34)

Table 34: Ever Diagnosed with Stroke

Ever Told Stroke	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	350	10.1	8.6	11.6	157	1.6	1.2	1.9
No	2,813	89.9	88.4	91.4	7,186	98.4	98.1	98.8
p-value <.0001								

Respondents who reported they had a stroke were asked:

- Following your stroke, did you go to any kind of outpatient rehabilitation?

There was not a significant difference in participation in stroke rehabilitation among people who had a stroke, for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. (Table 35)

Table 35: Cardiovascular health: Received Outpatient Rehabilitation

Stroke rehabilitation	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	140	38.2	30.0	46.3	38	30.2	19.8	40.7
No	179	61.8	53.7	70.0	107	69.8	59.3	80.2
p-value = 0.2522								

ARTHRITIS

The following question was asked about arthritis:

- Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis?

If a respondent reported having been told they have arthritis, then they were asked the following follow-up questions:

- Are you now limited in any way in any of your usual activities because of arthritis or joint symptoms?
- Do arthritis or joint symptoms now affect whether you work, the type of work you do, or the amount of work you do?
- During the past 30 days, to what extent has your arthritis or joint symptoms interfered with your normal social activities, such as going shopping, to the movies, or to religious or social gatherings?
- Please think about the past 30 days, keeping in mind all of your joint pain or aching and whether or not you have taken medication. During the past 30 days, how bad was your joint pain on average?

People with a disability were three times more likely to report being diagnosed with arthritis than people without a disability. (Table 36)

Table 36: Ever Diagnosed with some form of Arthritis

Ever Told Arthritis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,149	64.2	61.7	66.8	1,893	18.9	17.8	20.1
No	1,011	35.8	33.2	38.3	5,428	81.1	79.9	82.2
p-value <.0001								

Among those with a disability who also reported having arthritis, a majority reported being limited in their usual activities due to arthritis. Among those without a disability who reported having arthritis, most did not report being limited in their usual activities. (Table 37)

Table 37: Arthritis burden

Limited usual activities	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Limited usual activities	1,551	49.1	46.5	51.7	434	4.6	3.9	5.2
No limited usual activities	467	13.4	11.8	15.1	1,365	13.4	12.5	14.4
No arthritis	1,011	37.5	34.8	40.1	5,428	82.0	80.9	83.1
p-value <.0001								

Similarly, people with a disability who have been diagnosed with arthritis were significantly more likely to be limited in work activities (33.6%) and social activities (25.4%) than people without a disability who have been diagnosed with arthritis (2.9% for work activities; 0.8% for social activities). (Tables 38 and 39)

Table 38: Arthritis burden

Limited work activities	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Limited work activities	956	33.6	31.1	36.0	270	2.9	2.5	3.4
No limited work activities	998	28.4	26.2	30.7	1,500	14.9	13.8	15.9
No arthritis	1,011	38.0	35.4	40.7	5,428	82.2	81.1	83.3
p-value <.0001								

Table 39: Arthritis burden

Limited social activities	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Social activities limited a lot	762	25.4	23.2	27.7	72	0.8	0.5	1.0
Social activities limited a little	645	20.2	18.2	22.3	334	3.5	3.0	4.1
Social activities not limited	607	16.9	15.0	18.7	1,390	13.7	12.8	14.8
No arthritis	1,011	37.5	34.9	40.1	5,428	82.0	80.8	83.1
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability, who have been diagnosed with arthritis, were significantly more likely to report “severe” to the “worst possible” pain relative to joint pain attributed to arthritis (40.7%; 13.3%) than their counterparts without a disability (12.9%; 3.2%). (Table 40)

Table 40: Arthritis burden

Joint Pain	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
No Pain	52	1.9	1.2	2.6	202	11.8	9.6	14.0
Mild	241	9.9	8.3	11.6	663	37.0	33.7	40.3
Moderate	683	34.2	31.2	37.2	610	35.2	31.8	38.5
Severe	747	40.7	37.6	43.9	223	12.9	10.7	15.1
Worst Possible	268	13.3	11.1	15.4	65	3.2	2.0	4.4
p-value <.0001								

OTHER CHRONIC CONDITIONS

The following question was asked inquiring about other chronic conditions:
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had any of the following:

- Asthma
- Skin Cancer
- Other type of cancer
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis
- Depressive Disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression
- Kidney Disease
- Vision or eye problems

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have asthma (21.7%) compared to those without a disability (10.6%). (Table 41)

Table 41: Asthma

Ever Told You had Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	643	21.7	19.5	23.9	714	10.6	9.6	11.6
No	2,516	78.3	76.1	80.5	6,632	89.4	88.4	90.4
p-value <.0001								

Additionally, if respondents reported that they have been diagnosed with asthma, they were asked if they still have asthma. People with a disability were significantly more likely to state they still have asthma (74.8%) compared to those without a disability (58.4%). (Table 42)

Table 42: Current Asthma Status

Still Have Asthma	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	469	74.8	69.5	80.0	418	58.4	53.2	63.7
No	149	25.2	20.0	30.5	275	41.6	36.3	46.8
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have skin cancer (10.3%) compared to those without a disability (6.2%). (Table 43)

Table 43: Skin Cancer

Ever Told You had Skin Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	415	10.3	9.0	11.7	709	6.2	5.6	6.9
No	2,748	89.7	88.3	91.0	6,623	93.8	93.1	94.4
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have some other type of cancer (12.7%) compared to those without a disability (5.6%). (Table 44)

Table 44: Other Types of Cancer

Ever Told You had Other Types Cancer	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	488	12.7	11.2	14.3	594	5.6	4.9	6.2
No	2,679	87.3	85.7	88.8	6,749	94.4	93.8	95.1
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia or minor depression (40.6%) compared to those without a disability (12.5%). (Table 45)

Table 45: Depressive Disorder

Ever Told You had a Depressive Disorder	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,145	40.6	38.0	43.1	866	12.5	11.4	13.7
No	1,994	59.4	56.9	62.0	6,451	87.5	86.3	88.6
p-value <.0001								

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told they have a kidney disease that does NOT include kidney stones, bladder infections or incontinence. Individuals with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have kidney disease (6.2%) compared to individuals without a disability (1.0%). (Table 46)

Table 46: Kidney Disease

Ever Told You had a Kidney Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	207	6.2	4.9	7.5	106	1.0	0.7	1.3
No	2,943	93.8	92.5	95.1	7,235	99.0	98.7	99.3
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been told they have vision or eye problems (35.7%) compared to those without a disability (11.9%). (Table 47)

Table 47: Vision or Eye Problems

Ever Told You had Vision or Eye Problems	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1378	35.7	33.4	38.0	1112	11.9	10.9	12.8
No	2424	63.8	61.5	66.1	7559	88.0	87.0	88.9
Respondent is Blind	27	0.5	0.2	0.7	11	0.2	0.0	0.3
p-value <.0001								

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed or told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or chronic bronchitis (20.7%) compared to those without a disability (3.8%). (Table 48)

Table 48: COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis

Ever Told You had COPD, Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	660	20.7	18.6	22.7	320	3.8	3.2	4.4
No	2,477	79.3	77.3	81.4	7,007	96.2	95.6	96.8
p-value <.0001								

PREVENTIVE SCREENING PROCEDURES

Women were asked the following questions about preventive screening procedures:

- How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- How long has it been since you had your last PAP test?

Among women of ages 50-74 years, there were no significant differences in mammogram testing between women with disability and women without disability. (Table 49)

Table 49: Mammogram

Time since last mammogram	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	595	55.68	51.41	59.95	1,281	60.96	57.83	64.10
Within past 2 years	216	21.02	17.54	24.51	365	17.61	15.18	20.04
Within past 3 years	96	7.63	5.53	9.73	110	6.07	4.33	7.81
Within past 5 years	57	5.84	3.79	7.90	81	4.37	3.19	5.54
5 or more years ago	85	8.46	6.12	10.80	147	8.46	6.57	10.34
Never	16	1.36	0.46	2.27	44	2.53	1.52	3.54
p-value < 0.1208								

Women without a disability, ages 21-65, were significantly more likely to have had a Pap test in the past year compared to women, of the same age group, with a disability (45.5% compared to 58.2%). (Table 50)

Table 50: Pap test

Time since last Pap test	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within past year	300	45.51	39.94	51.08	1,212	58.16	55.15	61.17
Within past 2 years	136	21.93	17.20	26.66	399	20.19	17.74	22.63
Within past 3 years	58	10.74	7.33	14.16	143	6.88	5.38	8.37
Within past 5 years	33	7.10	3.72	10.47	107	4.73	3.40	6.05
5 or more years ago	73	12.93	9.06	16.80	149	7.01	5.43	8.59
Never	9	1.79	0.33	3.25	37	3.04	1.73	4.34
p-value < 0.0001								

VACCINATIONS

The following questions were asked about vaccinations:

- During the past 12 months, have you had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?
- A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?

Individuals, aged 65 or older, with a disability were significantly more likely to have received an influenza immunization (68.6%) than individuals, aged 65 or older, without a disability (63.2%) (Table 51)

Table 51: Vaccination Status (Flu Vaccination)

Adults Aged 65+ Who have had Influenza Immunization Within the Past Year	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	940	68.64	65.10	72.17	1,436	63.20	60.34	66.06
No	427	31.36	27.83	34.90	803	36.80	33.94	39.66
p-value = 0.021								

Individuals, aged 65 or older, with a disability were significantly more likely to have received a pneumonia vaccination than individuals, aged 65 or older, without a disability (81.3% versus 64.7%). (Table 52)

Table 52: Vaccination Status (Pneumonia Vaccination)

Adults Aged 65+ Who Have Ever Received had A Pneumonia Vaccination	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,027	81.28	78.40	84.16	1,424	64.67	61.72	67.61
No	278	18.72	15.84	21.60	728	35.33	32.39	38.28
p-value <.0001								

DRIVING SAFETY

The following question was asked concerning driving safety:

- How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?

There was no significant difference in the frequency of seatbelt use between people with a disability and people without a disability. (Table 53)

Table 53: Use of Seatbelt in a Car

How Often Use Seatbelt	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Always	2,715	88.6	86.8	90.5	6,175	87.2	86.0	88.4
Nearly always	164	5.9	4.6	7.1	473	8.1	7.1	9.1
Sometimes	67	2.7	1.7	3.7	156	2.8	2.2	3.4
Seldom	18	1.0	0.3	1.8	43	0.8	0.5	1.2
Never	36	1.8	1.0	2.7	60	1.1	0.7	1.4
p-value = 0.0644								



HYPERTENSION AND CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

The following question was asked concerning hypertension (high blood pressure) and cholesterol:

- Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?
- Have you EVER had your blood cholesterol checked?
- How long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?
- Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to be told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure than people without a disability (59.1% versus 31.4%). (Table 54)

Table 54: High Blood Pressure

High Blood Pressure told by a Doctor	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,095	59.1	56.6	61.7	2,988	31.4	30.0	32.9
No	1,078	40.9	38.3	43.4	4,346	68.6	67.1	70.0
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked than people without a disability (89.5% versus 79.2%). (Table 55)

Table 55: Blood Cholesterol Check

Blood Cholesterol Check	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,955	89.5	87.6	91.4	6,353	79.2	77.8	80.7
No	174	10.5	8.6	12.5	892	20.8	19.3	22.2
p-value <.0001								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked within the past year than people without a disability (80.2% versus 70.9%). (Table 56)

Table 56: Time Since Last Cholesterol Check

About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Within the past year	2,444	80.2	77.9	82.5	4,819	70.9	69.3	72.6
Within the past 2 years	263	10.2	8.4	11.9	768	14.4	13.1	15.6
Within the past 5 years	133	6.8	5.3	8.4	497	10.5	9.3	11.7
5 or more years ago	61	2.8	1.9	3.7	218	4.2	3.5	4.9
p-value = <.0001								

People with a disability were significantly more likely to be told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high cholesterol than people without a disability (57.3% versus 37.2%). (Table 57)

Table 57: High Cholesterol

High cholesterol told by a doctor	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,802	57.3	54.6	59.9	2,753	37.2	35.5	38.8
No	1,133	42.7	40.1	45.4	3,545	62.8	61.2	64.5
p-value <.0001								

SUGAR SWEETENED BEVERAGES

The following question was asked concerning sugar sweetened beverages:

- During the past 30 days, how often did you drink regular soda or pop that contains sugar? (Does not include diet soft drinks)
- During the past 30 days, how often did you drink sugar-sweetened fruit drinks (such as Kool-Aid and lemonade), sweet tea, and sports or energy drinks (such as Gatorade and Red Bull)? (Does not include 100% fruit juice, diet drinks, or artificially sweetened drinks)

There were no significant differences among people with a disability versus people without a disability with regards to drinking sugar sweetened soda beverages. However, people without a disability were significantly more likely to report drinking one or more sugar sweetened fruit beverages in a week than people with a disability. (31.6% compared to 24.8%). (Tables 58 and 59)

Table 58: Sugar Sweetened Beverages: Soda

Frequency of Sugar Sweetened Beverages	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	596	23.8	21.4	26.2	1,261	25.2	23.6	26.8
1 or more/week	730	25.0	22.7	27.2	1,698	27.3	25.7	28.8
1 or more/month	430	15.2	13.2	17.2	1,016	14.1	13.0	15.3
Never	1,183	36.0	33.6	38.5	2,722	33.4	31.9	35.0
p-value = 0.1534								

Table 59: Sugar Sweetened Beverages: Fruit

Frequency of Sugar Sweetened Beverages	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
1 or more/day	617	24.6	22.2	27.0	1,396	25.3	23.8	26.9
1 or more/week	653	24.8	22.4	27.2	1,907	31.6	29.9	33.3
1 or more/month	322	11.0	9.3	12.6	847	12.7	11.5	13.8
Never	1,312	39.6	37.1	42.2	2,514	30.4	28.9	31.9
p-value = <.0001								

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The following questions were asked about fruits and vegetables that were consumed during the past 30 days:

- During the past month, not counting juice, how many times per day, week, or month did you eat fruit? (includes fresh, frozen, and canned fruit)
- During the past month, how many times per day, week, or month did you eat: beans (cooked or canned beans, such as refried, baked, black, garbanzo beans, beans in soup, soybeans, edamame, tofu or lentils, dark green vegetables (broccoli, romaine, chard, collard greens or spinach) orange- colored vegetables (sweet potatoes, pumpkin, winter squash, or carrots) or OTHER vegetables (tomatoes, tomato juice or V-8 juice, corn, eggplant, peas, lettuce, cabbage, potatoes)?

There were no significant differences among people with a disability versus people without a disability with regards to fruit and vegetable consumption. It is noteworthy that among both groups, almost all the survey respondents reported that they consumed 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day within the past month. (Tables 60 and 61)

Table 60: Fruits and Vegetables-Total Fruit servings per day

Fruit servings / day	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None or less than 1 / day	264	9.4	7.8	11.0	530	8.6	7.6	9.5
1-2 / day	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3-4 / day	34	1.3	0.7	1.9	66	1.1	0.7	1.4
5+ / day	2,886	89.3	87.6	91.0	6,762	90.3	89.4	91.4
p-value = 0.5181								

Table 61: Fruits and Vegetables-Total Vegetable servings per day

Fruit servings / day	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
None or less than 1 / day	145	5.1	3.9	6.3	343	5.5	4.8	6.3
1-2 / day	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3-4 / day	7	0.2	0.0	0.3	12	0.2	0.0	0.3
5+ / day	3,032	94.7	93.5	95.9	7,003	94.3	93.5	95.0
p-value = 0.8051								

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The following questions were asked concerning emergency preparedness:

- In the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency (such as hurricanes, tornados, floods, ice storms, explosions, terrorist events, or blackouts) do you have a:
 - Emergency supply kit (including items such as water, flashlight or batteries)?
 - Disaster evacuation plan (including how to get out of your house or town and where you would go)?

There were no significant differences between people with a disability and without a disability with regards to having an emergency supply kit or disaster evacuation plan in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency. Interestingly, over half of survey respondents for both groups stated that they have an emergency supply kit (58.3% and 57.6%) and a disaster evacuation plan (51.3% and 52.7%). (Tables 62 and 63)

Table 62: Emergency preparedness- Emergency supply kit

Emergency supply kit	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,717	58.3	55.7	60.9	4,009	57.6	55.9	59.4
No	1,172	41.7	39.1	44.3	2,599	42.4	40.6	44.1
p-value = 0.6682								

Table 63: Emergency preparedness- Disaster evacuation plan

Disaster evacuation plan	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,544	51.3	48.6	54.0	3,704	52.7	51.0	54.4
No	1,341	48.7	46.1	51.4	2,882	47.3	45.6	49.0
p-value = 0.3883								

CONCLUSIONS

Just over one-fourth of adult participants in the 2013 South Carolina BRFSS reported having a disability. Additionally, the prevalence of individuals with a disability in South Carolina has been consistently higher than the national average. As has been the case in previous years, South Carolinians with a disability are significantly less likely to have a high school or greater education, more likely to make less than \$25,000 in annual income, and less likely to be employed than people without a disability. It also appears that people with a disability have significantly poorer physical and mental health status, which is also consistent with BRFSS findings from previous years. People with a disability are more likely to have been told they have chronic conditions such as diabetes, kidney disease and cardiovascular diseases.

These findings highlight the fact that there are significant health disparities in people with a disability. Some of this may represent disparities in health on the basis of disability, but some may represent the effects of the underlying causes of disability (for example, people may report having a disability on the basis of sequelae of diabetes, which would also contribute to a greater prevalence of diabetes in people with a disability). Certain outcomes, however, highlight positive advances for those with a disability; adults, 65 years of age or older, with a disability were significantly more likely to receive an influenza vaccine within the past year (68.6%) or pneumonia vaccination (81.3%) than those without a disability (63.2%; 64.7%, respectively).

The 2013 South Carolina BRFSS asked respondents if they have participated in a health and wellness program. It has been suggested that health and wellness programs may improve health outcomes by advancing education and awareness of healthy activities and limiting behaviors that cause adverse health outcomes. The data highlighted that only 7% of people with a disability have participated in a health and wellness program. Incidentally, amongst the general population (those without a disability), only 10% of people have participated in a health and wellness program.

More work is needed to address health disparities for individuals with a disability and to ensure access to and provision of indicated prevention and medical services.

APPENDIX A

CHARACTERISTICS OF DISABILITY HEALTH BY DISABILITY SCREENER QUESTIONS

This section highlights demographic and health characteristics among people with a disability based on the five disability screener questions added by the BRFSS in 2013. The new questions are designed to better identify people with a disability and highlight health information for this specific population. They are:

- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

The goal is to integrate these questions into the standard core survey, permanently, to more effectively and accurately measure the percentage of the population that has a disability. Since this is the first year in which the five questions were included in the South Carolina BRFSS, they were analyzed separately for this report. The information in this section compares outcomes between people with disabilities and without disabilities based on these new screener questions in South Carolina.

The criteria to determine disability status is as follows:

- **Individual has a disability:** They answered, "Yes" to any one of the five disability questions
- **Individual has no disability:** They answered, "No" to 3 questions and had 2 missing responses, "No" to 4 questions and had 1 missing response, or "No" to all 5 questions
- **Individual excluded from analysis, disability status is undetermined:** 3 or more questions were missing a response

Table A1 shows the percentage of how people who responded to the original disability screener questions answered the new disability screener questions. Three quarters (71.6%) of people who answered affirmatively to the original questions also answered affirmatively to the new questions. However, over a quarter (28.4%) of people who reported having a disability based on the original question reported they did not have a disability based on the new questions. (Table A1)

Table A1: Crosswalk by response to original disability screener questions and new disability screener questions								
New Five Question Screeners	Original Two Question Screeners							
	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	2,327	71.6	69.3	74.0	864	10.9	9.8	11.9
No	845	28.4	26.0	30.7	6,458	89.1	88.0	90.2
p-value <.0001								

Table A2 shows the percentage of how people who responded to the original disability screener questions answered the new disability screener questions broken down by each individual question. (Table A2)

Table A2: Crosswalk by individual disability screener questions									
New Questions		Original Questions							
		Activity Limitation Due to Health Problems				Health Problems Requiring Special Equipment			
		Yes		No		Yes		No	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Blindness	Yes	449	16.9	270	2.9	287	19.9	447	4.7
	No	2,338	83.1	7,381	97.1	1,192	80.1	8,588	95.3
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	Yes	856	35.2	472	6.2	463	37.6	885	10.3
	No	1,924	64.8	7,170	93.8	1,024	62.4	8,117	89.7
Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	Yes	1,702	56.5	526	5.0	1,162	79.5	1,090	9.9
	No	1,072	43.5	7,115	95.0	321	20.5	7,913	90.1
Difficulty dressing or bathing	Yes	492	16.9	56	0.7	396	28.1	159	1.8
	No	2,300	83.1	7,607	99.3	1,092	71.9	8,883	98.2
Difficulty doing errands	Yes	812	27.5	128	1.3	614	42.5	337	3.5
	No	1,951	72.5	7,516	98.7	851	57.5	8,679	96.5

Table A3 compares the characteristics of people with a disability, based on their responses to the new disability screener questions, and people without a disability. People with a disability have a higher proportion of individuals aged 18-64 years people without a disability. When comparing with people without a disability, people with a disability were more likely to have less than a high school education, make less than \$25,000 annually, and be unable to work than people that did not report a vision disability. (Table A3)

Socio-demographic Category	Yes				No				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages > 18)	3,218	26.5	25.3	27.7	7,345	73.5	72.3	74.7	<.0001
Age									
18-64 years	1,762	71.3	69.3	73.3	5,011	83.3	82.4	84.2	<.0001
65 + years	1,456	28.7	26.7	30.7	2,334	16.7	15.8	17.6	
Gender									
Male	1,141	43.6	41.0	46.3	3,135	49.4	47.8	51.1	0.0003
Female	2,077	56.4	53.7	59.0	4,210	50.6	48.9	52.2	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	1,939	63.0	60.5	65.7	5,037	67.7	66.1	69.2	0.033
Non-Hispanic Black	1,001	29.2	26.8	31.6	1,853	24.7	23.3	26.1	
Hispanic	58	1.7	1.0	2.4	99	1.7	1.3	2.2	
Others	97	6.1	4.4	7.8	221	5.9	4.9	6.9	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	34	3.5	2.0	4.9	116	3.9	3.0	4.8	0.6343
Non-Hispanic	3,088	96.5	95.1	98.0	7,126	96.1	95.3	97.0	
Education									
< High School	742	31.2	28.6	33.8	525	11.2	10.0	12.4	<.0001
High School +	2,465	68.8	66.2	71.4	6,802	88.8	87.6	90.0	
Income									
< \$ 25,000	1,552	61.1	58.3	63.8	1,633	27.6	26.0	29.2	<.0001
\$ 25,000 +	1,087	38.9	36.2	41.7	4,741	72.4	70.8	74.0	
Employment									
Employed	665	26.4	24.0	28.8	4,006	62.8	61.3	64.4	<.0001
Unemployed	233	10.6	8.9	12.4	432	7.6	6.6	8.5	
Student/Homemaker	195	7.5	6.0	9.1	705	12.5	11.3	13.8	
Retired	1,119	24.3	22.4	26.3	2,018	15.3	14.4	16.2	
Unable to Work	989	31.2	28.8	33.6	145	1.8	1.3	2.2	

Table A4 describes the general health of people by their response to the screener questions. Those with a disability are significantly more likely to report fair or poor health than those without a disability for all screener questions. (Table A4)

****Note:** For the following tables (Tables A4-A8) there will be possible overlap across the categories as respondents may report multiple affirmative responses to each question. For example, a person can answer, “Yes” to having vision difficulties/blindness AND, “Yes” to having difficulty walking or climbing stairs. The comparisons in the tables are between all those who endorsed the particular limitation (e.g., blindness) versus all those who did not endorse the particular limitation, regardless of whether they may have had one or more other disabilities.**

Table A4: General Health by Disability Screener Question						
General Health	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	P-Value
	%	%	%	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	6.2	10.2	25.4	28.6	29.6	<.0001
Blind (No)	19.8	32.7	30.4	12.9	4.2	
Difficulty Making Decisions						
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	6.7	14.1	27.1	30.2	21.9	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	20.8	33.9	30.5	11.4	3.4	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs						
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	2.2	9.0	26.7	35.4	26.7	<.0001
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	22.4	35.9	30.8	9.5	1.4	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing						
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	4.4	5.1	17.1	34.1	39.3	<.0001
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	19.6	32.5	30.6	13	4.3	
Difficulty Doing Errands						
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	3.0	5.9	21.1	33.5	36.5	<.0001
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	20.2	33.5	30.8	12.2	3.3	

Table A5 describes physical health of people by their response to the disability screener questions. Those with a disability are significantly more likely to report a majority of days out of the month (16-30) with poor physical health than those without a disability for all screener questions. (Table A5)

Table A5: Days Physical Health Not Good				
Number of Days Physical Health not Good	None	1-15 days	16-30 days	P-Value
	%	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	33.2	29.5	37.3	<.0001
Blind (No)	64.8	26.9	8.3	
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)				
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	29.7	37.7	32.6	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	67.8	25.4	6.8	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)				
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	25	33.1	41.9	<.0001
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	70.3	25.8	3.9	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)				
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	13.5	22.4	64.1	<.0001
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	65.2	27.2	7.6	
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)				
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	18.6	27.6	53.8	<.0001
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	66.5	27	6.5	

Similarly, Table A6 describes mental health of people by their response to the screener questions. Those with a disability are significantly more likely to report a majority of days out of the month (16-30) with poor mental health than those without a disability for all screener questions. (Table A6)

Table A6: Days Mental Health Not Good				
Number of Days Mental Health not Good	None	1-15 days	16-30 days	P-Value
	%	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	46.2	32.6	21.2	<.0001
Blind (No)	67.3	25.4	7.3	
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)				
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	28.8	40.5	30.7	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	71.5	23.6	4.9	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)				
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	50.5	27.2	22.3	<.0001
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	69.1	25.5	5.4	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)				
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	50.5	27.2	22.3	<.0001
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	69.1	25.5	5.4	
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)				
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	37.7	27	35.3	<.0001
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	67.3	25.8	6.9	

For all screener questions, people with a disability were significantly more likely to report a majority of days out of the month (16-30) where poor physical or mental health interfered with usual activities than those without a disability. (Table A7)

Table A7: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities				
Poor Physical or Mental Health Days	None	1-15 days	16-30 days	P-Value
	%	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	36.8	30.9	32.3	<.0001
Blind (No)	59.7	30.5	9.8	
Difficulty Making Decisions				
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	33.7	35.4	30.9	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	63.8	29.2	7	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs				
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	32.7	32.2	35.1	<.0001
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	65.7	30	4.3	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing				
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	15.7	26.4	57.9	<.0001
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	60.7	30.9	8.4	
Difficulty Doing Errands				
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	18.7	29.5	51.8	<.0001
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	62.9	30.6	6.5	

People that answered affirmatively to disability questions related to blindness, difficulty making decisions, or difficulty dressing or bathing were significantly more likely to report they do not have health care coverage compared to people that responded no to those questions. (Table A8)

Table A8: Health Care Access (Aged 18-64 with Health Care Coverage)			
Aged 18-64 With Health Care Coverage	Yes	No	P-Value
	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	72.7	27.3	0.0001
Blind (No)	81.4	18.6	
Difficulty Making Decisions			
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	72.2	27.8	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	82.2	17.8	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs			
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	82.6	17.4	0.1642
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	80.5	19.5	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing			
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	75.8	24.2	0.0479
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	81.2	18.8	
Difficulty Doing Errands			
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	78.2	21.8	0.1871
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	81.1	18.9	

For all screener questions, people with a disability were significantly more likely to report a majority of days out of the month (16-30) where poor physical or mental health interfered with usual activities than those without a disability. (Table A7)

Table A7: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities				
Poor Physical or Mental Health Days	None	1-15 days	16-30 days	P-Value
	%	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	36.8	30.9	32.3	<.0001
Blind (No)	59.7	30.5	9.8	
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	33.7	35.4	30.9	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	63.8	29.2	7	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	32.7	32.2	35.1	<.0001
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	65.7	30	4.3	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	15.7	26.4	57.9	<.0001
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	60.7	30.9	8.4	
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	18.7	29.5	51.8	<.0001
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	62.9	30.6	6.5	

People that answered affirmatively to disability questions related to blindness, difficulty making decisions, or difficulty dressing or bathing were significantly more likely to report they do not have health care coverage compared to people that responded no to those questions. (Table A8)

Table A8: Health Care Access (Aged 18-64 with Health Care Coverage)			
Aged 18-64 With Health Care Coverage	Yes	No	P-Value
	%	%	
Blind (Yes)	72.7	27.3	0.0001
Blind (No)	81.4	18.6	
Difficulty Making Decisions (Yes)	72.2	27.8	<.0001
Difficulty Making Decisions (No)	82.2	17.8	
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (Yes)	82.6	17.4	0.1642
Difficulty Walking or Climbing Stairs (No)	80.5	19.5	
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (Yes)	75.8	24.2	0.0479
Difficulty Dressing or Bathing (No)	81.2	18.8	
Difficulty Doing Errands (Yes)	78.2	21.8	0.1871
Difficulty Doing Errands (No)	81.1	18.9	

Table A14: Depressive Disorder								
Ever Told You had a Depressive Disorder	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	1,216	43.11	40.47	45.75	806	11.47	10.41	12.54
No	1,952	56.89	54.25	59.53	6,498	88.53	87.46	89.59
p-value <.0001								

Table A15: Kidney Disease								
Ever Told You had a Kidney Disease	Disability				No Disability			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Yes	202	5.85	4.64	7.07	110	1.07	0.77	1.38
No	2,978	94.15	92.93	95.36	7,223	98.93	98.62	99.23
p-value <.0001								



APPENDIX A CONCLUSIONS

The new disability screener questions were introduced to the Core section of the national BRFSS survey. The focus of the questions was to effectively and more accurately identify individuals with disabilities that participated in the survey. Based on the new screener questions, 26.5% of South Carolinians that participated in the SC BRFSS report they have a disability. This percentage is slightly higher than the percentage based on the two general disability screening questions (25.2%).

According to the data, 71.6% of the people who reported a disability based on the original screener questions also reported a disability based on the new screener questions. Only 10.8% of individuals who previously did not report a disability answered affirmatively to having a disability based on the new screener questions. However, almost a third of individuals (28.4%), who were identified as having a disability based on the two general disability screening questions did not report a disability based on the new questions.

Demographic characteristics of individuals with a disability were similar whether they answered affirmatively to the original two questions or the five new questions. Physical health and mental health were generally poorer among those with a disability, identified via either method. Likewise, health status was generally poorer across all five categories of disability identified via the new disability screening questions.



APPENDIX B

CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTH BY PARTICIPATION IN A HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAM

The 2013 South Carolina BRFSS asked respondents if they have participated in a health and wellness program. It has been suggested that health and wellness programs may improve health outcomes by advancing education and awareness of healthy activities and limiting behaviors that cause adverse health outcomes. For example: a health and wellness program may provide people better opportunities for increased physical activity, education on nutrition and healthy diets, tobacco cessation and preventive care services (mammograms, PAP tests and sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy).

The results are presented as two demographic tables for each outcome: one table describing people with a disability reporting whether they have participated in a health and wellness program and one table describing people without a disability (“general population”) reporting whether they have participated in a health and wellness program.

For people with a disability, only 7% indicated participation in a health and wellness program. Similarly, for people without a disability, 10% stated they had participated in a health and wellness program. Further analysis resulted in outcomes that were not significant between the two groups regarding physical and mental health outcomes and whether they had participated in a health and wellness program.



DEMOGRAPHICS BY PARTICIPATION IN A HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAM

According to Table B1, people with a disability were significantly more likely to not be enrolled in a health and wellness program. However, people with a disability who are enrolled in a health and wellness program were significantly more likely to have Hispanic ethnicity and to be employed. (Table B1)

Table B1: Demographic data for PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY by participation in a health and wellness program

Socio-demographic Category	Yes (Participation)				No (Participation)				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages > 18)	209	6.9	5.7	8.2	2,701	93.1	91.8	94.3	<.0001
Age									
18-64 years	116	63.8	55.2	72.4	1,452	70.3	68.1	72.4	0.137
65 + years	93	36.2	27.6	44.8	1,249	29.7	27.6	31.9	
Gender									
Male	76	38.0	29.1	47.0	1,034	45.6	42.9	48.4	0.1184
Female	133	62.0	53.1	70.9	1,667	54.4	51.6	57.1	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	118	55.8	46.1	65.4	1,808	71.5	69.0	74.1	0.0321
Non-Hispanic Black	74	36.9	27.6	46.2	698	22.5	20.3	24.8	
Hispanic	4	3.5	0.0	8.5	55	2.1	1.2	3.0	
Others	5	3.8	0.0	8.4	63	3.9	2.6	5.1	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	1	75.2	15.8	100.0	1	18.5	0.0	70.5	0.0027
Non-Hispanic	1	24.8	0.0	84.2	8	81.5	29.5	100.0	
Education									
< High School	33	24.2	15.2	33.3	513	26.3	23.6	29.0	0.6714
High School +	176	75.8	66.7	84.9	2,181	73.7	71.0	76.4	
Income									
< \$ 25,000	102	58.2	48.4	68.1	1,158	53.3	50.3	56.2	0.3525
\$ 25,000 +	73	41.8	31.9	51.6	1,118	46.7	43.8	49.7	
Employment									
Employed	30	16.9	9.9	23.9	569	26.9	24.4	29.5	0.022
Unemployed	13	6.3	1.0	11.6	189	10.1	8.3	12.0	
Student/Homemaker	12	5.2	1.4	9.1	152	6.8	5.2	8.4	
Retired	93	25.0	18.4	31.5	966	25.8	23.7	28.0	
Unable to Work	69	26.3	18.7	34.0	813	32.3	29.7	34.9	

According to Table B2, people without a disability were less likely to participate in a health and wellness program. Additionally, people without a disability who have not participated in a health and wellness program were less likely to have an income of more than \$25,000 and have at least high school education. (Table B2)

Table B2: Demographic data for people WITHOUT A DISABILITY by participation in a health and wellness program

Socio-demographic Category	Yes (Participation)				No (Participation)				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
All Adults (ages > 18)	284	9.5	8.1	11.0	2,632	90.5	89.0	91.9	<.0001
Age									
18-64 years	183	75.9	69.9	81.9	1,387	69.2	67.0	71.4	0.0577
65 + years	101	24.1	18.1	30.1	1,245	30.8	28.6	33.0	
Gender									
Male	95	41.0	32.9	49.1	1,019	45.6	42.8	48.4	0.2934
Female	189	59.0	50.9	67.1	1,613	54.4	51.6	57.2	
Race									
Non-Hispanic White	195	70.4	62.6	78.2	1,735	70.4	67.8	72.9	0.6111
Non-Hispanic Black	70	25.1	17.6	32.5	704	23.4	21.1	25.8	
Hispanic	5	0.7	0.0	1.5	52	2.3	1.3	3.3	
Others	8	3.8	0.3	7.4	62	3.9	2.6	5.1	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	0	.	.	.	2	35.4	0.0	100.0	-
Non-Hispanic	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	5	64.6	0.0	100.0	
Education									
< High School	27	13.9	7.5	20.4	520	27.3	24.6	30.1	0.0022
High School +	257	86.1	79.6	92.6	2,105	72.7	69.9	75.4	
Income									
< \$ 25,000	80	33.3	24.9	41.7	1,184	55.8	52.9	58.8	<.0001
\$ 25,000 +	170	66.7	58.3	75.1	1,022	44.2	41.2	47.2	
Employment									
Employed	92	35.4	27.7	43.0	505	25.1	22.5	27.7	0.1262
Unemployed	17	8.1	3.2	12.9	183	10.0	8.1	11.9	
Student/Homemaker	12	5.2	1.4	9.1	152	6.8	5.2	8.4	
Retired	93	25.0	18.4	31.5	966	25.8	23.7	28.0	
Unable to Work	69	26.3	18.7	34.0	813	32.3	29.7	34.9	

APPENDIX C

DISABILITY AND HEALTH BY SCDHEC PUBLIC HEALTH REGION

This section highlights demographic and health characteristics among people with a disability by SC DHEC (Department of Health and Environmental Control) Public Health Region. The information in this section compares outcomes between people with a disability and without a disability within each region and amongst the eight regions in South Carolina.

The mission of each Public Health Region is to promote, protect and improve the health and environment for the citizens of each region. The regions are as follows:

- **Region 1:** Abbeville, Anderson, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee and Saluda counties.
- **Region 2:** Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
- **Region 3:** Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and York counties.
- **Region 4:** Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Marlboro and Sumter counties.
- **Region 5:** Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun and Orangeburg counties.
- **Region 6:** Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg counties.
- **Region 7:** Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester counties.
- **Region 8:** Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper counties.

Table C1 shows the proportion of people with a disability versus people without a disability by SCDHEC Public Health Region in SC. Region 6 has the highest percentage of people with a disability in 2013 and Region 7 has the lowest percentage of people with a disability. (Table C1)

Table C1: Proportion of disability by SC DHEC region

Regions	Disability					No Disability				
	N	Weighted N	%	95% CI		N	Weighted N	%	95% CI	
Region 1	382	97,128	26.5	22.9	30.2	798	269,341	73.5	69.9	77.1
Region 2	466	189,323	26.0	23.1	28.9	1,079	538,921	74.0	71.1	76.9
Region 3	404	184,678	22.5	19.9	25.1	1,164	637,082	77.5	74.9	80.2
Region 4	460	124,480	29.3	26.2	32.5	915	299,912	70.7	67.6	73.8
Region 5	349	61,577	25.6	22.2	29.0	727	179,232	74.4	71.0	77.9
Region 6	379	88,883	29.4	25.9	32.9	802	213,622	70.6	67.2	74.1
Region 7	462	135,560	24.8	21.8	27.7	1,071	411,451	75.2	72.3	78.2
Region 8	282	42,290	21.7	18.0	25.3	802	152,839	78.3	74.7	82.0
p-value = 0.0057										



Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category and SC DHEC Public Health region, are displayed in Table C2. The findings by region were generally consistent with those reported for the state as a whole. (Table C2)

Table C2: Socio-demographic characteristics for disability by SC DHEC region

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1										
Age	18-64 years	178	65.4	59.0	71.7	521	81.5	78.5	84.4	<.0001
	65 + years	204	34.6	28.3	41.0	277	18.5	15.6	21.5	
Gender	Male	145	44.3	36.5	52.2	341	49.9	44.7	55.2	0.2456
	Female	237	55.7	47.8	63.5	457	50.1	44.8	55.3	
Race	NH-White	281	77.2	70.1	84.4	601	72.3	67.1	77.5	0.644
	NH- Black	74	17.5	11.5	23.6	164	23.5	19.0	28.1	
	Hispanic	6	1.9	0.0	3.9	8	1.1	0.1	2.1	
	Others	4	3.4	0.0	7.9	9	3.1	0.0	6.5	
Region 2										
Age	18-64 years	270	72.5	67.7	77.4	743	83.9	81.7	86.1	<.0001
	65 + years	196	27.5	22.6	32.4	336	16.1	13.9	18.3	
Gender	Male	200	50.1	43.8	56.4	455	47.3	43.3	51.3	0.4598
	Female	266	49.9	43.6	56.2	624	52.7	48.7	56.8	
Race	NH-White	346	79.2	74.0	84.4	796	72.1	68.5	75.8	0.1999
	NH- Black	81	14.3	10.0	18.7	202	17.9	14.8	20.9	
	Hispanic	10	2.2	0.3	4.0	17	2.5	1.1	3.9	
	Others	11	4.3	1.3	7.3	44	7.5	5.2	9.9	
Region 3										
Age	18-64 years	251	74.2	69.2	79.2	883	85.5	83.4	87.7	<.0001
	65 + years	153	25.8	20.8	30.8	281	14.5	12.3	16.7	
Gender	Male	152	39.9	33.5	46.2	514	50.0	46.2	53.8	0.0077
	Female	252	60.1	53.8	66.5	650	50.0	46.2	53.8	
Race	NH-White	242	65.0	58.6	71.4	700	63.4	59.7	67.1	0.8752
	NH- Black	123	28.0	22.1	33.8	376	28.1	24.8	31.5	
	Hispanic	10	1.3	0.4	2.2	17	1.1	0.5	1.7	
	Others	15	5.7	1.4	10.0	51	7.4	4.9	9.9	

Table C2 continued:

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 4										
Age	18-64 years	258	71.8	67.1	76.5	643	82.9	80.5	85.4	<.0001
	65 + years	202	28.2	23.5	32.9	272	17.1	14.6	19.5	
Gender	Male	183	50.5	44.3	56.6	356	46.2	42.0	50.4	0.2649
	Female	277	49.5	43.4	55.7	559	53.8	49.6	58.0	
Race	NH-White	250	57.0	50.8	63.2	510	53.1	48.9	57.4	0.6504
	NH- Black	182	36.7	30.9	42.6	353	41.6	37.5	45.8	
	Hispanic	5	0.9	0.0	1.8	12	1.0	0.4	1.6	
	Others	12	5.4	1.6	9.1	15	4.3	1.6	6.9	
Region 5										
Age	18-64 years	183	67.6	61.6	73.5	475	82.1	79.4	84.8	<.0001
	65 + years	166	32.4	26.5	38.4	252	17.9	15.2	20.6	
Gender	Male	126	44.4	37.2	51.6	296	48.5	43.1	53.9	0.3677
	Female	223	55.6	48.4	62.8	431	51.5	46.1	56.9	
Race	NH-White	201	62.9	55.8	70.0	412	53.6	48.1	59.1	0.0645
	NH- Black	123	33.9	27.0	40.8	272	37.6	32.4	42.9	
	Hispanic	5	0.9	0.0	2.2	6	0.7	0.0	1.7	
	Others	7	2.3	0.0	5.0	21	8.1	3.3	12.8	
Region 6										
Age	18-64 years	225	71.5	66.1	76.8	528	77.8	74.7	80.9	0.0453
	65 + years	154	28.5	23.2	33.9	274	22.2	19.1	25.3	
Gender	Male	137	43.6	36.7	50.6	313	49.5	44.8	54.2	0.1741
	Female	242	56.4	49.4	63.4	489	50.5	45.8	55.3	
Race	NH-White	266	78.4	72.8	84.0	546	71.4	67.2	75.6	0.1863
	NH- Black	92	16.8	12.1	21.6	193	20.2	16.7	23.8	
	Hispanic	4	1.8	0.0	3.9	10	1.5	0.4	2.5	
	Others	8	3.0	0.2	5.8	30	6.9	4.3	9.5	

Table C2 continued:

Socio-demographic Category		Disability				No Disability				P-value
		N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 7										
Age	18-64 years	254	72.0	66.6	77.4	777	86.8	84.7	88.8	<.0001
	65 + years	208	28.0	22.6	33.4	294	13.2	11.2	15.3	
Gender	Male	180	49.4	42.8	56.1	439	48.4	44.4	52.4	0.7915
	Female	282	50.6	43.9	57.2	632	51.6	47.6	55.6	
Race	NH-White	292	66.8	59.9	73.7	711	66.3	62.3	70.2	0.3353
	NH- Black	123	22.5	16.3	28.8	291	25.9	22.3	29.5	
	Hispanic	16	4.4	0.5	8.3	14	1.8	0.4	3.3	
	Others	16	6.3	3.0	9.6	41	6.0	3.7	8.3	
Region 8										
Age	18-64 years	133	65.9	58.8	73.0	447	76.3	73.2	79.4	0.0067
	65 + years	149	34.1	27.0	41.2	355	23.7	20.6	26.8	
Gender	Male	105	47.8	38.6	57.0	334	48.9	43.6	54.2	0.8427
	Female	177	52.2	43.0	61.5	468	51.1	45.8	56.5	
Race	NH-White	203	59.8	49.7	69.8	601	65.5	60.0	71.0	0.0258
	NH- Black	57	25.9	16.8	35.0	151	25.7	20.7	30.8	
	Hispanic	9	9.0	0.0	18.0	9	1.8	0.0	3.6	
	Others	7	5.3	1.2	9.5	24	7.0	3.5	10.4	



GENERAL HEALTH BY SC DHEC REGION

For each SC DHEC public health region, people with a disability were significantly more likely to report “fair” to “poor” general health than people without disability. There was substantial regional variability noted in general health among people with a disability, with the proportion reporting “poor” general health ranging from a low of 14.2% in Region 8 to 27.0% in Region 4. (Table C3)

Table C3: General health status for disability by SC DHEC region

General Health	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1									
Excellent	17	5.2	1.9	8.6	154	22.9	18.2	27.6	<.0001
Very good	48	11.6	6.9	16.3	300	37.9	32.9	43.0	
Good	130	37.3	29.4	45.2	254	28.8	24.2	33.3	
Fair	111	27.8	21.1	34.4	76	9.3	6.4	12.2	
Poor	70	18.1	12.4	23.9	11	1.1	0.2	2.0	
Region 2									
Excellent	15	3.8	1.7	6.0	253	23.8	20.5	27.2	<.0001
Very good	77	16.3	11.8	20.9	424	38.4	34.4	42.3	
Good	144	27.5	22.1	32.9	313	29.7	26.0	33.5	
Fair	129	33.6	27.2	39.9	73	7.1	4.7	9.4	
Poor	95	18.8	14.1	23.4	13	1.0	0.3	1.7	
Region 3									
Excellent	17	3.5	1.0	5.9	264	24.4	21.1	27.6	<.0001
Very good	65	15.3	10.7	20.0	437	36.3	32.7	40.0	
Good	133	33.4	27.4	39.4	366	31.7	28.1	35.3	
Fair	120	30.7	24.5	36.9	88	7.1	5.2	9.1	
Poor	66	17.1	12.1	22.1	6	0.5	0.0	1.0	
Region 4									
Excellent	14	3.7	1.3	6.1	192	23.7	20.1	27.3	<.0001
Very good	42	10.2	6.2	14.2	304	33.1	29.3	37.0	
Good	111	24.0	18.5	29.6	296	31.5	27.5	35.4	
Fair	166	35.1	29.2	41.0	96	9.0	6.8	11.3	
Poor	120	27.0	21.5	32.5	24	2.7	1.4	4.0	
Region 5									
Excellent	13	2.5	0.8	4.2	127	17.6	13.0	22.2	<.0001
Very good	38	12.3	7.5	17.1	250	38.0	32.7	43.4	
Good	99	29.5	22.9	36.2	264	31.8	27.0	36.6	
Fair	118	29.9	23.4	36.3	71	11.1	7.8	14.3	
Poor	80	25.8	19.5	32.2	13	1.5	0.4	2.6	

Table C3 continued:

Region 6									
Excellent	6	2.9	0.0	5.8	173	24.7	20.6	28.8	<.0001
Very good	55	14.1	9.1	19.0	274	34.3	29.7	38.8	
Good	113	26.1	20.1	32.2	264	31.8	27.5	36.2	
Fair	122	34.2	27.6	40.8	74	8.1	5.7	10.5	
Poor	83	22.7	17.2	28.2	16	1.1	0.4	1.9	
Region 7									
Excellent	13	5.4	1.3	9.5	254	26.1	22.6	29.5	<.0001
Very good	82	18.6	13.9	23.3	426	40.5	36.6	44.5	
Good	153	33.3	27.0	39.5	304	25.4	22.0	28.8	
Fair	128	27.0	20.8	33.2	74	7.4	5.2	9.7	
Poor	85	15.7	10.9	20.5	10	0.6	0.1	1.1	
Region 8									
Excellent	19	11.2	2.6	19.9	214	25.9	21.0	30.7	<.0001
Very good	50	14.4	9.3	19.5	303	38.6	33.5	43.8	
Good	90	30.5	22.0	38.9	212	27.7	22.9	32.5	
Fair	82	29.7	21.7	37.8	60	6.4	4.4	8.4	
Poor	40	14.2	8.8	19.6	10	1.4	0.4	2.4	



In Table C4, the proportion of people with a disability who reported their physical health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month, ranged from 27.0% in Region 8 to 44.2% in Region 5. Additionally, for all regions people with a disability were significantly more likely than people without a disability to report their physical health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month. (Table C4)

Table C4: Days Physical Health Not Good by SC DHEC Region

Number of Days Physical Health not Good	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1									
None	125	29.4	22.6	36.2	598	77.5	72.9	82.1	<.0001
1-15 days	124	38.0	30.0	46.0	160	19.5	15.1	24.0	
16-30 days	107	32.6	25.2	40.0	22	3.0	1.3	4.6	
Region 2									
None	127	25.6	20.4	30.8	812	73.3	69.5	77.1	<.0001
1-15 days	167	40.3	33.8	46.8	222	25.0	21.2	28.7	
16-30 days	134	34.1	28.0	40.2	30	1.7	0.9	2.6	
Region 3									
None	105	28.6	22.4	34.7	867	72.2	68.7	75.8	<.0001
1-15 days	157	41.4	34.9	47.9	260	26.2	22.7	29.7	
16-30 days	114	30.0	23.5	36.6	19	1.6	0.5	2.7	
Region 4									
None	133	28.9	23.2	34.6	668	74.7	70.8	78.5	<.0001
1-15 days	120	26.9	21.2	32.5	178	21.8	18.1	25.5	
16-30 days	167	44.2	37.6	50.9	38	3.5	2.1	5.0	
Region 5									
None	104	30.1	23.3	36.9	502	69.8	64.9	74.7	<.0001
1-15 days	122	37.0	29.9	44.0	168	25.5	20.7	30.3	
16-30 days	102	32.9	25.9	39.9	37	4.7	2.6	6.8	
Region 6									
None	103	29.2	22.5	35.8	592	74.3	70.2	78.5	<.0001
1-15 days	128	34.2	27.7	40.8	175	23.7	19.7	27.7	
16-30 days	121	36.6	29.9	43.3	20	2.0	0.7	3.3	
Region 7									
None	153	36.0	29.1	42.9	789	75.7	72.2	79.1	<.0001
1-15 days	149	37.0	30.4	43.5	225	22.1	18.7	25.5	
16-30 days	129	27.0	21.0	33.1	29	2.2	1.1	3.3	
Region 8									
None	94	31.9	22.5	41.2	591	73.7	69.1	78.3	<.0001
1-15 days	88	35.2	25.7	44.7	170	22.9	18.7	27.2	
16-30 days	76	32.9	24.6	41.3	24	3.4	1.2	5.7	

Table C5 shows the percentage of respondents with a without a disability that reported the number of days where their mental health was not good. Those with a disability who reported their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month ranged from 13.3% in Region 7 to 24.7% in Region 5. Additionally, for all regions, people with a disability were significantly more likely than people without a disability to report their mental health was not good for 16-30 days in the previous month. (Table C5)

Table C5: Days Mental Health Not Good by SC DHEC Region

Number of Days Mental Health not Good	Disability			No Disability			P- value		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI			
Region 1									
None	224	55.1	47.4	62.9	570	69.5	64.5	74.5	<.0001
1-15 days	88	26.2	19.1	33.3	172	24.9	20.1	29.7	
16-30 days	60	18.7	12.6	24.7	40	5.6	3.2	8.1	
Region 2									
None	238	46.2	40.0	52.4	802	72.9	69.1	76.7	<.0001
1-15 days	131	32.5	26.6	38.3	219	24.0	20.3	27.8	
16-30 days	84	21.3	15.7	26.9	45	3.1	1.9	4.2	
Region 3									
None	206	47.7	41.1	54.3	834	69.4	65.8	73.0	<.0001
1-15 days	110	32.3	26.0	38.7	279	27.2	23.7	30.7	
16-30 days	70	20.0	14.2	25.7	39	3.4	2.0	4.9	
Region 4									
None	252	54.5	48.0	61.0	682	72.6	68.8	76.5	<.0001
1-15 days	110	26.6	20.9	32.4	171	21.3	17.7	24.9	
16-30 days	75	18.9	13.4	24.3	49	6.1	4.0	8.2	
Region 5									
None	179	47.5	40.3	54.8	548	71.1	65.8	76.4	<.0001
1-15 days	90	27.8	21.3	34.3	134	22.1	17.1	27.1	
16-30 days	67	24.7	17.8	31.6	37	6.8	4.2	9.5	
Region 6									
None	205	53.3	46.4	60.3	607	76.8	72.9	80.8	<.0001
1-15 days	101	26.8	20.8	32.7	156	20.2	16.4	24.0	
16-30 days	61	19.9	14.1	25.7	31	3.0	1.5	4.5	
Region 7									
None	278	53.8	47.0	60.6	761	67.6	63.8	71.4	.0001
1-15 days	116	32.9	26.4	39.5	253	27.1	23.5	30.6	
16-30 days	54	13.3	8.5	18.0	47	5.3	3.2	7.4	
Region 8									
None	163	52.9	43.4	62.5	618	75.1	70.4	79.7	<.0001
1-15 days	64	23.3	14.3	32.3	147	21.8	17.3	26.4	
16-30 days	44	23.8	15.0	32.6	26	3.1	1.6	4.6	

In Table C6, the proportion of people with a disability who reported that poor physical or mental health interfered with their usual activities from 16-30 days in the past month ranged from 19.7% in Region 7 to 37.0% in Region 4. Additionally, for all regions, people with a disability were significantly more likely to report that poor physical or mental health has interfered with usual activities from 16-30 days in the past month than those without a disability. (Table C6)

Table C6: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities by SC DHEC Region

Poor Physical and Mental Health Days	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1									
None	101	32.1	24.0	40.1	239	73.2	66.3	80.1	<.000 1
1-15 days	89	36.3	27.3	45.3	84	24.6	17.9	31.4	
16-30 days	79	31.6	23.0	40.2	10	2.2	0.0	4.4	
Region 2									
None	126	36.3	29.6	43.0	290	71.2	65.6	76.9	<.000 1
1-15 days	137	35.5	28.6	42.4	122	27.5	21.8	33.1	
16-30 days	89	28.2	21.8	34.6	8	1.3	0.1	2.4	
Region 3									
None	110	33.7	27.0	40.5	350	69.3	64.0	74.6	<.000 1
1-15 days	121	38.9	31.6	46.3	149	30.0	24.7	35.3	
16-30 days	79	27.4	20.5	34.2	8	0.7	0.1	1.4	
Region 4									
None	102	28.8	22.4	35.3	258	72.0	66.0	77.9	<.000 1
1-15 days	107	34.2	27.0	41.3	85	22.4	16.8	28.1	
16-30 days	108	37.0	29.4	44.5	21	5.6	2.9	8.3	
Region 5									
None	102	35.9	28.4	43.4	214	63.7	55.7	71.7	<.000 1
1-15 days	76	34.7	26.7	42.7	89	32.3	24.5	40.1	
16-30 days	75	29.4	21.8	37.0	14	4.0	1.0	7.0	
Region 6									
None	91	33.7	26.1	41.4	225	69.4	62.5	76.2	<.000 1
1-15 days	108	36.6	29.3	43.9	86	28.8	22.0	35.6	
16-30 days	89	29.7	22.8	36.6	10	1.8	0.3	3.3	
Region 7									
None	121	42.0	34.1	49.9	357	74.9	69.9	80.0	.0001
1-15 days	113	38.3	30.8	45.8	108	22.8	17.9	27.7	
16-30 days	86	19.7	13.7	25.7	13	2.3	0.6	4.0	
Region 8									
None	75	38.1	26.9	49.3	228	66.8	59.1	74.5	<.000 1
1-15 days	70	34.6	23.7	45.5	87	29.3	22.1	36.5	
16-30 days	52	27.3	18.8	35.9	7	3.9	0.0	8.4	

SMOKING BY SC DHEC REGION

Table C7 shows respondents who did and did not smoke at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime for those with and without a disability. People with a disability were significantly more likely to smoke at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime than people without a disability in all regions. Region 6 had the highest proportion of people with a disability that have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (68.4%), while Region 7 had the lowest (53.4%). (Table C7)

Table C7: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime, by SC DHEC Region

Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 1									
Yes	195	60.1	52.8	67.4	338	42.6	37.5	47.7	<.0001
No	186	39.9	32.6	47.2	453	57.4	52.3	62.6	
Region 2									
Yes	266	60.4	54.2	66.5	444	42.0	37.9	46.1	<.0001
No	198	39.6	33.5	45.8	622	58.0	53.9	62.1	
Region 3									
Yes	237	62.5	56.3	68.7	463	41.6	37.9	45.4	<.0001
No	163	37.5	31.3	43.7	689	58.4	54.6	62.1	
Region 4									
Yes	249	59.2	53.1	65.3	391	45.5	41.4	49.7	0.0003
No	206	40.8	34.7	46.9	516	54.5	50.3	58.6	
Region 5									
Yes	166	55.1	48.0	62.2	258	38.7	33.5	44.0	0.0003
No	178	44.9	37.8	52.1	456	61.3	56.0	66.6	
Region 6									
Yes	220	68.4	62.2	74.6	380	51.1	46.4	55.8	<.0001
No	155	31.6	25.5	37.8	410	48.9	44.2	53.6	
Region 7									
Yes	250	53.4	46.6	60.2	446	43.0	39.1	47.0	0.0097
No	206	46.6	39.8	53.4	610	57.0	53.0	60.9	
Region 8									
Yes	154	58.3	50.2	66.4	368	41.9	36.7	47.0	0.0006
No	124	41.7	33.6	49.8	422	58.1	53.0	63.3	

Table C8 shows current smoking status for those with and without a disability by region. All of the regions had a significant difference regarding smoking status among people with and without a disability. The proportion of people with a disability who reported current smoking every day ranged from 17.9% in Region 8 to 25.2% in Region 7. (Table C8)

Table C8: Smoking Status by SC DHEC Region

Smoking status	Disability			No Disability			P-value		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI			
Region 1									
Smokes every day	42	22.7	15.2	30.2	100	15.7	12.0	19.5	0.0067
Smokes some days	23	9.1	3.7	14.4	30	6.0	3.0	8.9	
Former smoker	130	28.3	21.9	34.8	207	20.8	17.1	24.5	
Never smoked	186	39.9	32.6	47.2	453	57.5	52.4	62.6	
Region 2									
Smokes every day	63	20.1	14.5	25.8	125	15.2	11.9	18.6	<.0001
Smokes some days	39	10.9	6.9	14.9	37	4.9	3.0	6.7	
Former smoker	164	29.4	24.1	34.7	281	21.8	18.7	25.0	
Never smoked	198	39.6	33.5	45.8	622	58.1	54.0	62.2	
Region 3									
Smokes every day	70	20.0	14.6	25.3	126	12.8	10.3	15.3	<.0001
Smokes some days	27	6.6	3.6	9.7	64	6.3	4.5	8.1	
Former smoker	140	35.9	29.5	42.3	272	22.5	19.3	25.6	
Never smoked	163	37.5	31.3	43.7	689	58.4	54.6	62.1	
Region 4									
Smokes every day	75	20.3	15.0	25.6	126	16.0	12.9	19.1	0.0057
Smokes some days	27	7.1	3.2	11.1	54	7.0	4.8	9.2	
Former smoker	147	31.8	26.1	37.5	209	22.5	19.1	25.9	
Never smoked	206	40.8	34.7	46.9	516	54.5	50.4	58.7	
Region 5									
Smokes every day	53	23.89	17.07	30.72	49	10.01	6.82	13.20	<.0001
Smokes some days	19	5.00	2.18	7.82	29	5.70	3.14	8.27	
Former smoker	94	26.20	20.13	32.26	180	23.01	18.65	27.38	
Never smoked	178	44.91	37.78	52.05	456	61.27	55.98	66.55	

Table C8: Smoking Status by SC DHEC Region, continued

Smoking status	Disability				No Disability				P-value
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI		
Region 6									
Smokes every day	53	23.9	17.1	30.7	49	10.0	6.8	13.2	0.0008
Smokes some days	19	5.0	2.2	7.8	29	5.7	3.1	8.3	
Former smoker	94	26.2	20.1	32.3	180	23.0	18.7	27.4	
Never smoked	178	44.9	37.8	52.1	456	61.3	56.0	66.6	
Region 7									
Smokes every day	58	25.2	18.4	32.0	97	16.8	12.6	20.9	0.0447
Smokes some days	25	7.5	4.0	11.1	38	5.8	3.6	8.0	
Former smoker	137	35.7	29.2	42.1	244	28.4	24.4	32.5	
Never smoked	155	31.6	25.5	37.8	410	49.0	44.3	53.7	
Region 8									
Smokes every day	36	17.9	9.4	26.4	64	11.0	7.7	14.3	0.0172
Smokes some days	11	5.8	2.2	9.5	25	4.9	2.0	7.8	
Former smoker	107	34.6	26.7	42.5	279	26.0	22.1	29.8	
Never smoked	124	41.7	33.6	49.8	422	58.1	53.0	63.3	

ENROLLMENT/PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS, BY SC DHEC REGION

The following tables describe participation in health and wellness programs across the eight SC DHEC regions in South Carolina.

Table C9 shows participation of respondents in health and wellness programs who reported not having a disability by SC DHEC region. For all SC DHEC regions, people without a disability were significantly less likely to have participated in a health and wellness program. Region 1 had the highest proportion of people participating in a health and wellness program (15%) and Region 4 had the lowest proportion of participating individuals (5.4%). (Table C9)

Table C9: Proportion of health and wellness program participation of people WITHOUT a disability by SC DHEC Region

Regions	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Region 1	44	15.7	9.8	21.5	309	84.3	78.5	90.2
Region 2	45	8.2	5.0	11.4	381	91.8	88.6	95.0
Region 3	46	12.2	8.1	16.3	318	87.8	83.8	91.9
Region 4	29	5.4	3.1	7.7	399	94.6	92.3	96.9
Region 5	23	5.6	2.7	8.6	298	94.4	91.5	97.3
Region 6	33	9.0	5.3	12.7	312	91.0	87.3	94.7
Region 7	36	9.9	5.6	14.1	391	90.1	85.9	94.4
Region 8	28	7.9	4.8	11.1	224	92.1	88.9	95.2
p-value = 0.0041								

Table C10 shows participation of respondents in health and wellness programs who reported having a disability by SC DHEC region. People with a disability were significantly less likely to have participated in a health and wellness program. Region 1 had the highest proportion of people participating in a health and wellness program (10%) and Region 4 had the lowest proportion of participating individuals (4.0%). (Table C10)

Table C10: Proportion of health and wellness program participation of people WITH a disability by SC DHEC Region

Regions	Yes				No			
	N	%	95% CI		N	%	95% CI	
Region 1	32	10.7	5.7	15.7	320	89.3	84.3	94.3
Region 2	35	6.5	3.7	9.3	392	93.5	90.7	96.3
Region 3	36	7.5	4.5	10.6	331	92.5	89.5	95.5
Region 4	20	4.0	1.9	6.1	409	96.0	93.9	98.1
Region 5	23	7.0	3.4	10.6	295	93.0	89.4	96.6
Region 6	18	5.0	2.2	7.7	325	95.0	92.3	97.8
Region 7	30	8.5	4.3	12.6	395	91.5	87.4	95.7
Region 8	15	4.8	2.0	7.7	234	95.2	92.3	98.0
p-value = 0.1332								





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